127 No student of the subject could possibly fail to recognize the tremendous value of maps such as these, which the then administration kindly lent me as an aid in my own work.

114 Civil war had now already broken out in Spain, and Emilio Blanco, like most of his fellow members of the corps of tribal interventores, was solidly pro-Nationalist. In July 1936, General Franco, after a historic meeting at the Yellow Plain of Ktama, won all the tribal elements of Spanish Morocco to his cause (not the least of which were the Aith Waryaghar who had fought so hard, with 'Abd al-Krim, against Spain only ten years earlier), was ready to march into his homeland as the Commander of the Spanish Nationalist Forces, now augmented with a large Moroccan contingent, one which, indeed, amounted to nearly half of the total Nationalist troops. Hence the then regional interventor of the Rif, Juan Bautista Sanchez Gonzalez, left Villa Sanjurjo to join Franco. Sanchez Gonzalez was succeeded by Major Blanco, and it was largely through Blanco's efforts and experience that the Rifians never once wavered in their allegiance to Franco during the next three years while Spain was wracked with strife. We refer anyone interested 114 in Blanco's attempts to improve the lot of the Rifians economically, 65 through public works and irrigation projects, and in his architectural projects (schools, mkhazni posts, market tribunals for qaids and qadis, and intervención offices - notably that of the "castle" at l-Arba' Tawrirt, the Wednesday Market of the Aith Turirth, on which depended the southeastern Aith Waryaghar highlanders) to Sierra Ochoa's article, cited above.